FAMILY LIFE

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Homosexuality: A Curable Disease

Today, says psychoanalyst Edmund Bergler, the problem of homosexuality is even more important than it was a decade ago, for in recent years four new factors have been injected into what has always been a perplexing situation.

1. The public has now become half-aware of the existence of information previously suppressed;

2. The perversion has become more widespread through artificial creation of new recruits as a result of the dissemination of misleading statistics;

3. A new and by no means limited source of marital tragedy (though one does not read about such cases, even in the tabloids) has been opened up by marriages of so-called "bisexuals" to unsuspecting women, who are crushed when they discover that they are not wives but alibis; and

4. Most important factor of all, it has recently been discovered that homosexuality is a curable illness.

These four propositions, which Dr. Bergler develops at length in his new book, *Homosexuality: disease or way of life?*, incidentally provide a good illustration of his methods. No. 1 is largely true. No. 2 is unproved—he puts the blame on the Kinsey study, which he attacks continually and vigorously. (The book was in type before Dr. Kinsey's death.) No. 3 is certainly not new, but very familiar for at least two or three generations. No. 4 is certainly not a "recent discovery" and it is hard to understand how Dr. Bergler can think so. He declares, "The statement that psychoanalytically oriented psychiatry can cure male homosexuality and Lesbianism could not have been made a decade ago." Anyone who can read is certainly able to discover for himself that it could be and was made much longer ago than that; and without dragging in psychiatrists, who can speak for themselves, the reviewer might remark that marriage counselors at the American Institute of Family Relations were curing homosexuals not merely a decade ago, but two and one-half decades ago; and are still doing so.

Such careless remarks are too frequent in Dr. Bergler's book and, along with other objections, will cause many critical readers to be highly dissatisfied with it. Yet it should be welcomed heartily for its main thesis, namely, that homosexuality is not just "a way of life" but a neurotic disorder. As he himself points out, a number of books written by homosexuals and apologizing for it, have appeared in

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the last few years; they virtually demand that their kind be accepted as nothing more than another "minority group," whose way of life we may not want for ourselves, but which we must allow to them. He feels that the Kinsey reports encouraged this attitude; and many thoughtful readers will agree with him that it is unsound and intolerable.

"Homosexuality is not the 'way of life' these sick people gratuitously assume it to be, but a neurotic distortion of the total personality," he insists quite correctly. One of the striking facts that emerges from a study of their personalities, such as is made at the American Institute of Family Relations by the use of the Johnson Temperament Analysis and other measures, is their general inferiority.

"It is granted," he continues, "that heterosexuality per se does not guarantee emotional health; there are innumerable neurotics among heterosexuals, too. *But there exist also healthy heterosexuals, and there are no healthy homosexuals.*" He goes on (though many will certainly not follow him all the way!) to declare that "the specific, completely uniform, and invariably present 'trade-mark' of the male homosexual is composed of 10 unconscious factors, some of which have surface reverberations:

1. His personality structure is that of an "injustice collector."

2. He is a fugitive from women, not a renouncer of women.

3. He takes flight to man as an antidote for the woman he fears.

4. He is constantly dissatisfied, hence constantly on the prowl.

5. He uses, typically, the husband-wife camouflage.

6. He has an unfounded megalomaniacal conviction of the homosexual's superiority, and of the ubiquity of homosexual trends.

7. He is characterized by inner depression and exorbitant malice.

8. He carries a deep inner guilt arising from the perversion.

9. He manifests irrational jealousy.

10. He is "unreliable," — this is the rule, not the exception.

Dr. Bergler traces the origin of these traits, primordially, to the child's relation to his mother. As a result of this complicated situation the whole personality, not merely sex, is disordered. He distinguishes a dozen different types of homosexual, but declares there is no such thing as a bisexual—those called such are merely homosexuals, nothing else.

Do homosexuals have special artistic gifts? Not at all—"if a homosexual is a great artist, this is so *despite* and not because of his homosexuality." But he does find them abundant in the designing of womens fashions, in commercial art, interior decoration, the theatre and entertainment world, "in the academic world, among writers, and to a lesser extent among critics." He makes the interesting suggestion that many of the prominent male designers of women's clothes are homosexuals, hence "women are dressed by their worst enemies," and he thinks some of the styles are clear evidence of this!

There are long discussions of therapy, which can not be summarized easily, and a chapter inquiring, "Is homosexuality here to stay?" Certainly it need not stay, if one accepts Dr. Bergler's premises; and

he suggests as at least transitional measures:

1. Dissemination of knowledge that homosexuality is a neurotic disease in which extremely severe and unavoidable self-damaging tendencies engulf the whole personality, and that it is *not* a way of life.

2. Dissemination of knowledge that this disease is curable (though he wisely reiterates, "provided the patient is willing to be cured.")

3. Creation and maintenance of outpatient departments for the treatment of homosexuals, within the framework of existing psychiatric departments in large hospitals, to be staffed with specially trained psychiatrists.

4. Reversal of the present policy followed by newspapers and magazines, in which there is a conspiracy of silence on the topic of homosexuality.

5. Initiation of publicity, aimed at homosexuals and potential homosexuals, that will puncture the illusion that there is glamour in being "different."

6. Dissemination to horrified parents of information on how to handle the problem if it arises in the family. A great deal of unavoidable suffering on the part of these innocent victims could thus be prevented.

These points represent the approach of a psychiatrist. Others will think that far more attention should be paid to prevention, through proper home influences in the first place.

Dr. Bergler gives a graphic picture of the danger from homosexuals to those around them. "Power misused, malice exaggerated, cynicism pronounced, subtle systems of emotional blackmail perfected — these elements combine to make the working method of some homosexuals." Reaeders will have no doubt about the desirability of eliminating them from important government and other positions. On the other hand, "This point should not be overlooked: homosexuals, though overflowing with malice toward one another, form a solid and unbroken front when it becomes necessary to defend or promote one of themselves." But time and again he emphasizes the transitory, exploitative, and degrading nature of homosexual "friendships."

Dr. Bergler's latest book has all the glaring faults of his 16 earlier books — wild speculations, unproved and unprovable assertions, reckless generalizations, exaggeration. But it has also the merits— a readable style, interesting presentation of case histories, and the introduction of all sorts of provocative suggestions about matters of common concern. Because of its central thesis that homosexuality is a disease, not a way of life, the book merits wide reading and discussion.

(HOMOSEXUALITY: DISEASE OR WAY OF LIFE?, by Edmund Bergler. Pp. 302 (no index), price $5 from Hill and Wang, 104 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.)

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AUTOCONDITIONING: the new way to a successful life, by Hornell Hart. Pp. 263, price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

Dr. Hart (professor of sociology at Duke University) achieved immediate sales popularity with this book, and many people have testified to its usefulness in their own lives. He has brought autosuggestion up to date, combined it with results he has in large part published previously, on happiness and on mood cycles, and has then shown its application to all sorts of everyday problems.

THE SEXUALLY INADEQUATE HUSBAND

by ROSWELL H. JOHNSON, PH.D.
Director, Department of Counseling,
American Institute of Family Relations

1. Inability to achieve erection is a complete barrier to normal intercourse but fortunately is extremely rare except among older men. Even the age barrier is less serious than sometimes supposed—the only research known to me on this point puts the coital interval as averaging fortnightly for those who are in their seventies. Among husbands between 17 and 40 years of age, probably not one in a hundred complains of lack of erection. Apart from those unusual cases caused by trauma, endocrine inadequacy, faulty metabolism, schizoid or schizophrenic conditions, or others that may impair the nervous system (including temporary results of some infectious disease), lack of erection is caused by fears, anxieties, hostilities, or other psychic factors. It is to be treated by learning the causes, if possible, and removing or improving them, re-education being the method to be adopted in either event. Lack of erection at the beginning of marriage may be the result of fears of "lost manhood" growing out of misinformation concerning earlier masturbation. In other instances, it reflects the husband's feeling that he has been trapped into marriage or has discovered something about his wife that provokes a strong antagonistic reaction. A few experiences of failure lead to the expectation of further failure and the husband is thereby conditioned to failure. Re-education is usually not difficult although it may be prolonged.

Apart from this, almost any man may, on occasions, experience inability of erection, due to disappointments, failure in business or otherwise, or hostility toward his wife. Re-education is again the treatment.

2. Premature ejaculation is the most common form of inadequacy to the extent that it demands much better education for marriage than is now usually given. Doubtless it is sometimes due to physical causes such as an inflamation high up in the urethra, but it is often a psychic problem, and in some of these cases efforts to treat it by medical, physical, or mechanical measures may simply intensify the condition. However, general good health, including a complete diet, should always be sought. Administration of sex hormones is effective only in a few specific cases. In some instances the husband can overcome his difficulties by any simple expedient which provides an experience of success and thereby reinforces his self-confidence. Reduction of excessive lubrication in the vagina, use of one condom or two condoms, or even a second attempt at intercourse as soon as feasible after the first, have been enough for some men. It is sometimes necessary to apply an anesthetic ointment around the end of the penis and particularly on the under side, reducing sensitivity for the time being. In this case, a condom must of course be used; otherwise, the vagina is anesthetized as well. Some special ointments this express purpose are sold at excessive prices but one like Nupercainal, widely used to reduce the discomfort of hemorrhoids, is equally good.

In general, the treatment of premature ejaculation is about the same as the treatment of lack of, or inadequate, erection, namely, search for the biological or emotional causes and removal of them by proper re-education. Young men should be taught, however, to train themselves for this purpose from the beginning of marriage. In some cases duration of in-

tercourse may be prolonged gradually by taking thought for that purpose. Avoidance of as much motion as possible after entrance into the vagina may be helpful. Some men find it easy to think about an extraneous subject and thereby avoid too rapid progress. Before union, some men find it helpful to try to relax, breathe slowly and deeply for a few minutes. (This should not be carried too far.) In some cases where better erection is desired, more stimulus from the wife is helpful. There is no simple formula that applies to every case. Every couple should experiment freely.

The educational treatment of the problem is based, in the first place, on the removal of fears, anxieties, hostilities; and in the second place, on building up the man's belief in himself as an individual and a man. Needless to say, the wife's intelligent cooperation in this is particularly important.

3. Another form of sexual inadequacy is lack of general interest and desire for intercourse. There is scarcely any normal function more variable than the sexual function, so it is impossible to state any norm or average which could be taken as a standard. Intercourse once a week might be normal for one husband, once a day for another. If a healthy young husband does not desire intercourse two or three times a week, however, it may indicate that he is suffering from chronic fatigue or anxieties or that his wife's attitude is not favorable, and attention should be given to these factors.

The last named problem will be dealt with in the next section. When a husband seems little inclined to intercourse, his first step, in the ordinary course of events, is likely to be consultation with his physician, who usually prescribes sex hormones. This treatment is directly helpful in a few instances; in a few others it is indirectly helpful merely through suggestion and reassurance.

In general, however, lack of interest in sex (unless of sudden origin) goes back to faulty upbringing. Many men go into marriage with deep seated feeling that sex is a necessary evil, but that intercourse is weakening. The line along which re-education should be directed is obvious.

4. A great deal of inadequacy of the husband is really due to his wife and in almost every case she needs to be counseled along with her partner. If she herself is not deriving satisfaction from intercourse (perhaps because of her husband's prematurity) it is quite natural that she will avoid it as much as possible. An aggressive man might thus be aroused to demand intercourse and force it on her, but the inadequate husband is more likely to seek to reduce the number of occasions to the damage of their relationship. The wife who merely yields to her husband on demand without active and appreciative participation, may produce an inadequate husband in time. Of course, the wife who ridicules her husband, accuses him of lack of virility, denounces him for a great injustice to her, or even charges him with improper interests in some other woman, is likely to impair her husband sexually. The wife must be shown how to cooperate with her husband in experimenting to improve the situation. She must take failures lightly, with the assurance "We'll do better next time," and must meantime reassure him in every other way of her devotion.

With intelligent analysis of the causes and with effective re-education, there are few sexually inadequate husbands who cannot be helped in some way.

(Abstract of a presentation on Aug.

10, 1956, at the ninth annual workshop in the techniques of counseling, at the AIFR.)

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Educational Notes

PARENT EDUCATION EXCHANGE BULLETIN is a new publication intended to keep the many interested persons and organizations in touch with each other. Complimentary copies can be had by addressing Mrs. Estelle Ohrbach, managing editor, c/o Child Study Assn. of America, 132 E. 74th st., New York 21, N.Y.

MARRIAGE COUNSELING CENTER for students and faculty has opened in the Division of Home Economics of South Dakota State College, Brookings, S.D. J. Anthony Samenfink directs.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE for Workers in Parent Education, sponsored by the Child Study Assn. of America, will be held March 26-27 at Teachers College, Columbia University, in New York City. Information from Conference Secretary, Child Study Assn., 132 E. 74th st., New York 21, N.Y.

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Research Notes

NUMBER OF BIRTHS in the U.S. will remain around four million annually, for some years to come, in the opinion of most statisticians. This reflects not merely more and earlier marriages, but a popularity of moderate-sized families instead of the small families of 10 to 20 years ago.

AMONG ALL U.S. parents, 49% of births are planned, 36% "accidental," while 15% say they don't remember,—so reports the Alfred Politz Research. In another of its surveys, the organization found than 28% of mothers said they wanted their first child to be a boy, 20% a girl; 52% said it made no difference. Mothers having only boys were more likely to plan for one more child, than were mothers having only girls.

THYROID GLAND disorders affect eight times as many women as men in ages 20-34, more than five times as many at higher ages, according to the National Health Survey.

MEDIAN INCOME of families in the U.S. was estimated at $4,400 in 1955, or about 6% higher than in 1954, by the Bureau of the Census.

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Around the World

CHILDREN born out of wedlock to German mothers and to fathers in the occupation forces, are stated by the minister of justice, Fritz Neumayer, to number 67,753. Fathers of 37,000 are registered as Americans, 10,000 English, 8,000 French, the remainder "unknown."

SHORTAGE OF BABY-SITTERS is one of the principal causes of the prosperity of the drive-in theatre, says Clare J. Appel, executive director of the Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Assn. The family just piles into the car and goes! New drive-in theatres are being opened in Canada at the rate of 70 a year. The majority will heat babies' bottles, a few provide clean diapers. Most have children's playgrounds.

CIVIL MARRIAGE will be outlawed in Israel by a statute drawn up by a commission appointed by the government. Ceremonies performed by the recognized minister of any religious group will be accepted; but inter-faith marriages prohibited.

DENMARK'S suicide rate is the highest in the world, a fact that should be correlated with rates of marriage, divorce, illegitimacy, and other vital statistics.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

HORIZONS FOR OLDER PEOPLE, by George Gleason. Pp. 137 (no index), price $2.95 from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

The proportion of the American population that is 65 years of age or over is now twice what is was half a century ago, and is increasing steadily. Dr. Gleason, a Los Angeles educator, covers important ground by telling how the church can help to meet the needs of this group. He gathered the material not merely through correspondence and research but by traveling from coast to coast and visiting cities and towns in which something worth while is being accomplished. Nowhere else will the reader find such detailed accounts of progress, followed by an excellent bibliography. This book should do much to promote progress toward, as he says, "the goal of making our later years not a time to be feared but to be enjoyed."

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PROBLEMS OF FAMILY LIFE and how to meet them, ed. by Maxwell S. Stewart. Pp. 227, price $3.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Reprint of 10 pamphlets published by various authors, during recent years, through the Public Affairs Committee. All are good; but the origin of the book naturally prevents it from having any well-organized unity.

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TEEN-AGERS POCKET GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING YOUR PARENTS, by Ernest G. Osborne. Pp. 122 (no index), price $1.75 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1956.

Simple, common-sense discussion of many of the points on which the two generations differ; written in a style that will appeal to adolescent intelligence, and therefore a pleasant change from some of the smart-alec books on this subject that try so hard to be "adolescent." It may be equally interesting and useful to parents. Dr. Osborne, nationally known authority in the field of family relations, is professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

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HUSBANDS AND PREGNANCY, by William H. Genne, pp. 127, price $2 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, 1956.

Everything about this book is good: its title, length, format, and most of all its content and style of writing. Without being sentimental it places consistent and considerable emphasis on spiritual values. It is exceptionally well-balanced. More reliable information on the physical aspects of pregnancy is included here than in most of the volumes addressed to women. Yet the emotional implications are ever in the foreground. The psychological orientation is completely sound while refreshingly abreast of recent developments. The language is neither too elementary for the most erudite nor too complex for the least literate. If you can read you can understand it. And if your wife is expecting a baby, be it the first or the tenth for your family, you are missing a rich opportunity if you fail to read every word of it. A good index and supplementary reading list are including.—*Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph. D.*

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OMNIBUS OF FUN, by Helen and Larry Eisenberg. Pp. 625, price $7.90

from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1956.

Although this big book is addressed primarily to group leaders, with a few pages especially dedicated to families, almost every page of it will be helpful to fathers and mothers with children of various ages. Since it is expensive for some parents, it is to be hoped that public libraries will buy enough copies to circulate freely. Church and organization libraries might well do the same. Mr. and Mrs. Eisenberg (associated with the national headquarters of the Methodist church) give their time to lecturing and leading in this field of recreation, and they are making an important contribution to family life.

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SAFETY EDUCATION, by A. E. Florio and G. T. Stafford. Pp. 327, price $5.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N.Y., 1956.

Comprehensive textbook for college students who are going to become teachers; written in typical "textbook style," but full of information. The authors are on the faculty of the University of Illinois.

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SPOUSERY, by Eric Hatch and Emily Hahn. Pp. 170 (no index), price $2.98 from Franklin Watts, 699 Madison ave., New York 21, N.Y., 1956.

Desperate effort to be funny about marriage. Readers who start with enough cocktails may think that it really is funny.

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YOUR CHILD'S SPEECH, by Flora Rheta Schreiber. Pp. 256, price $3.75 from G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 S. Madison ave., New York, N.Y., 1956.

Described as a practical guide for parents for the first five years, this book claims to be the first of its kind. Most of it is devoted to a detailed description of the development of a child's ability to talk, but there are also discussions of the child who develops slowly, of the gifted child, and of the child with a speech defect. It is well-written, interesting, and should be useful to many parents. Miss Schreiber has been a college teacher of the subject.

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BABY MAKES FOUR, by Stanley and Janice Berenstain. Pp. 140 (no index), price $2.95 from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

During the last few years several good books have been published, to aid parents in preparing the first child for the arrival of a brother or sister. Mr. and Mrs. Berenstain have a good deal of sound advice and information for this purpose, but unfortunately have felt it necessary to dilute this with a continuous attempt to be cute, that makes for very tiresome reading. The illustrations are of the artistic level commonly found in the "funny papers." Do parents, seriously concerned with the welfare of their children, really have to get their help through this sort of an intellectual Rock 'n' Roll performance?

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THE LIFE YOU WANT TO LIVE, by Hyman Judah Schachtel. Pp. 224, (no index) price $2.95 from E. P. Dutton & Co., 300 Fourth ave., New York 10, N.Y., 1956.

Good advice, pleasantly presented, from the chief rabbi of the Congregation Beth Israel in Houston, Tex. Ample attention is given to "boy-girl relationships," love, marriage, and parenthood.

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HOW TO GAIN SECURITY AND FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE, by Ira U.

Cobleigh. Pp. 288, price $4.95 from Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1956.

There is no reason in the world why you should not be sucessful financially, says Mr. Cobleigh, a New York City corporation director and financial columnist. You don't need to make $100,000 a year to wind up on Easy Street. You do, however, need three things: (1) the resolution and ability to save money; (2) a practical plan for its profitable use; and (3) determination to carry through your plan. He gives abundant and specific detail on all these points. The book should be valuable to almost any family; and marriage counselors would do well to suggest such reading as this instead of thinking that all the help needed can be given "non-directively" by letting the client, in some mysterious and unascertainable way, call it up from the depths of his inner consciousness.

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FIVE HUNDRED OVER SIXTY, a community survey of aging, by Bernard Kutner and others. Pp. 345, price $4 from Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1956.

Interviews with persons living in the Kips Bay-Yorkville area of New York city provided the material for this careful study. It suggests innumerable ways in which constructive help can be given to the Senior Citizens who, in many cases, need it desperately.

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THE DEATH AND REBIRTH OF PSYCHOLOGY, by Ira Progoff. Pp. 175, price $4 from the Julian Press, 80 E. 11th st., New York 3, N.Y., 1956.

The analytical phase of depth psychology is a "has-been," says Dr. Progoff in this "integrative evaluation of Freud, Adler, Jung, and Rank, and the impact of their culminating insights on modern man." Without diminishing Freud's importance he thinks modern psychology has gone far beyond anything that the great Viennese could grasp, and that—to put it paradoxically — man will proceed psychologically in the future by leaving psychology behind. In a very well-written and easily-readable volume, he shows how the Freudian attempt to distinguish between the conscious and the unconscious mind proved worthless and had to be given up in favor of the wholeness of man. The many attempts to apply the analytical point of view to religion and art were uneasy failures, he asserts, suggesting that despite their good intentions they were artificially contrived. "While the old analytical psychology verges on death, a new psychology is coming to birth in its very midst, transmuting the old insights and using psychological tools to rebuild the modern spirit. The new psychology brings a conception of personality that nourishes and strengthens man's creative will. Finally it frees us from the chronic pessimism of the age of anxiety out of which we are now emerging." This is an outcome of the investigations of Adler, Jung, and then Rank, which led them all "to a realization of the fundamentally spiritual nature of man." This is a book that will be enjoyed by anyone seriously concerned with human nature.

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CHRISTIAN ESSAYS IN PSYCHIATRY, ed. by Philip Mairet. Pp. 186, price $4.50 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Particularly since the time of Sigmund Freud, there has been some mutual suspicion, even hostility, between psychiatry and theology. In this book (imported

from Great Britain) distinguished psychiatrists and theologians discussed their mutual interests, one of the 10 essays dealing with the important topic of "Guilt: theological and psychological."

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A BELIEF IN PEOPLE, by Margaret E. Rich. Pp. 191, price $3.50 from Family Service Assn. of America, 192 Lexington ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

A history of family social work by one of the pioneers (Miss Rich died last May.) It is a carefully-researched and inspiring story of an important movement.

PSYCHOLOGY: general, industrial, social, by John Munro Fraser. Pp. 310, price $7.50 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

College text-book, imported from Great Britain, for students "seeking some training in the art and science of handling men." Business and industry are more and more finding it necessary to take account of a worker's home background, but neither "marriage," "wife," nor "family" appears in the index. There is much good material, presented in typical text-book style. Prof. Fraser is associated with the College of Technology, Birmingham. The book is priced very high, as are most of the books from this publisher.

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THE QUESTIONING CHILD AND RELIGION, by Edith F. Hunter. Pp. 209 (no index) price $3 from Starr King Press, 25 Beacon st., Boston 8, Mass., 1956.

Playing in America's school yards are children representing more than 250 religious bodies, each of which is committed to a religious point of view which it believes to be the correct one, but which is in conflict with all the rest in one way or another. The child becomes aware of some of these contradictions, and begins to ask questions. Some parents will feel confident of their ability to meet all these questions; others will eagerly seek some way of helping the child to interpret the differences and get at the meaning that underlies all of them. Mrs. Hunter, curriculum editor for the Division of Education, Council of Liberal Churches (Universal-Unitarian) wrote this book out of her experience with her own three children, and widespread inquiry and research among other persons with a "liberal" point of view. She deals with the questions actually asked by youngsters: "Is there a Hell where God burns bad people?", "Why don't I go to confession, as Billy does?", "If Jesus told a mountain to move, would it move?", "Is everything in the Bible true?" She has done an excellent job, and innumerable perplexed parents will welcome her aid in facing such questions from their own offspring.

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EDUCATION AND HUMAN MOTIVATION, by Harry Giles. Pp. 108 (no index), price $3 from Philosophical Lirary, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1957.

The director of the New York University Center for Human Relations Studies discusses "an integrative theory of behavior" and points out ways in which it might be used to promote social action. The book will be of interest mainly to those with psychological training.

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HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE OPPOSITE SEX, by William C. Menninger et al., pp. 192, price $2.95 from Sterling Pub. Co., Sterling Bldg., New York 10, N. Y., 1956.

Reprint of 8 pamphlets of the Science Research Associates series.

FOR THOSE WHO DEAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The American Institute of Family Relations offers pamphlets and booklets that will help you to answer the questions young people ask, frankly, convincingly, and in the light of modern science. Here are a few selections from the list:

201. Home Study Course in social hygiene guidance and sex education; six lessons in pamphlet form by Roy E. Dickerson with nine additional pamphlets by Paul Popenoe and diagrams of male and female reproductive organs with explanatory text by Robert L. Dickinson. Send for detailed prospectus of this unique course, invaluable not merely to parents but to teachers, executives of youth organizations, clergymen and others who are called on to deal with modern youth. Total cost only.....$2.00

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5. Four reasons why girls pet.
26. How do you know you're in love?
28. Are virgins out of date?
204. Why aren't boys told these things?
304. Your inferiority complex.

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An unusual pamphlet for young men in senior high school, in the army, or in industry; equally valuable to their sisters,—a practical discussion of the problems of growing up emotionally, of the place of sex in life before marriage, and of the biological basis of ethical standards:

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1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy 25c

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

The American Institute of Family Relations is the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful marriage. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

Through lectures, conferences, and discussion groups, the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. A correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling, makes the experience of the Institute available to those at a distance, who are called upon to lead, advise, or instruct others in dealing with their personal and family problems.

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